

DELAVAN'S August Sale

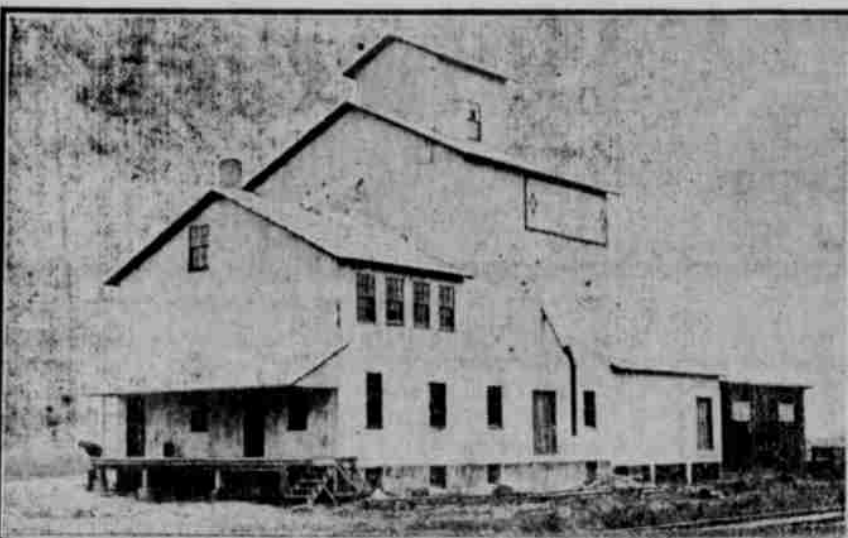
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The foreign demand for wheat and
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Owing to the stock which we have
on hand, purchased before the raise,
we are able to quote you a price in
barrel lots, saving you money.

McIntosh Grocery
Alma, Mich.

RUSSIA HAS ALL TO GAIN BY WAR WHICH IMPERILS ENGLAND'S POWER

Regardless of Her Stand, Brit-
ain's Position in Mediter-
ranean Is at Stake.

[From the New York World.]

GERMANY and Austria of the
triple alliance, perhaps also
with Italy, their third partner
in this pact of nations, stand
on one side of the European battle-
field grimly ready to meet their foes.
Russia, with England and France,
bound together in the more elastic un-
ion of the triple entente, have un-
sheathed their swords in the face of
the triple alliance.

It is now a war of giants. They will
fight to the death unless all signs fail.
It will be the most stupendous war
mankind has ever known. The mind
is staggered in contemplating its stu-
pendous possibilities in carnage, in
devastation, in ruin of commerce and
international profit making, in the final
wounds of war which a century may
not heal.

Little Serbia is lost sight of. She is
but a cipher in the game, a pawn
upon the checkerboard. Her wrongs of
the past, her crimes of the present, are
of small importance in this herculean
struggle of titanic forces.

We shall hear much of encounters on
land and sea if the conflagration of a
great war sweeps over Europe, light-
ing its torch in the nations of the
triple alliance and the triple entente.
But two vital questions will be ever
uppermost in the minds of the states-
men who sit at the helm of govern-
ment in the capitals of St. Petersburg,
London, Vienna, Berlin, Paris and
Rome directing the affairs of their dif-
ferent states. They have the heritage
of the past to guide them, the wise
counsels left by statesmen long since
dead and gone, but who knew how to
govern and how to guide, who learned
it by success and by defeat. They
have the future in their minds and pol-
icies that are worked out slowly, little
by little, now a gain, now a loss. The
objective points remain ever the same.

Two Vital Questions.

The two vital questions of this war
will be:

The possibility of Russia becoming
so powerful that she can go to Con-
stantinople and stay there.

The possibility of England becoming
so weakened that she can no longer
adequately guard her passage to and
fro through the Mediterranean sea.

These are questions, both of them
older than either the triple alliance or
the triple entente. They are responsi-
ble, as primary motives, for the forma-
tion of both of these divisions of na-
tional powers. They will inevitably
become ultimately affected one way or
the other by the consequences of this
war.

The arraying of Germany and Aus-
tria against Russia, with whatever as-
sistance Russia may get from her al-
lies, is spoken of as a conflict for the
supremacy of the Teuton or the Slav
in Europe. But the supremacy of the
Slav means nothing more or less than
that the mighty Slav nation of the
north, ever winged like a huge bird
ready for flight to the sea, shall have
freedom to make its way to Constani-
nople and from thence, through the
Bosphorus and the Aegean sea, to Asia.

The Mediterranean.

And the supremacy of the Teuton—in
other words, the victory of Austria and
Germany—means nothing more or less
than that England shall lose her lib-
erty of passage through the Mediter-
ranean.

Russia must needs go through the
Black sea and the Bosphorus to get
close to her Asiatic possessions. Eng-
land must needs have free passage
through the Mediterranean in order to
be able to obtain food for sustenance.

Austria and Germany may fight to-
gether against Russia on one pretext
or another, but what they want finally
as their reward is control of the
Mediterranean sea. Germany has no
place upon it to call her own. With
an enormous fleet, second only to that
of mighty England, Germany has no
Mediterranean port. Austria has the
port of Trieste and that of Fiume
upon the Adriatic, an arm of the Med-
iterranean sea. Could the two Teuton
powers prevail in this war they could
bottle up England's food supplies com-
ing to her from all parts of the world
through the Suez canal and from
there into the Mediterranean, from
Egypt, over which England has a pro-
tectorate; from Australia, New Zea-
land and from India.

England raises in her own land of
Great Britain such a small part of the
food she needs daily to put upon her
tables that it could be called nothing.
With it and with nothing more her
people would soon starve to death.
She is practically the only country on
earth so dependent. She gets most of
her food through the Mediterranean
sea. Austria and Germany are fight-
ing to control this, her base of sup-
plies. It is England's vulnerable point,
the Achilles heel of her power. Her
foes can, by striking her there, give her
the wound of death.

Berlin Congress of '78.

One must take a swift glance to the
Berlin congress of 1878 to find the
foundation stone upon which is built
the structure of diplomatic relations
in Europe today. That congress was

Slav or Teuton Will Rule
Destinies of Europe if Na-
tions Fight to Finish.

called because Russia had been vic-
torious over the Turks for more than a
year and was preparing to enter Con-
stantinople and stay there. England
was at that time the power which for-
bade Russia take this step. It would
so augment Russia's power as to dis-
turb the balance in Europe as well as
virtually annihilating the Turkish em-
pire in Europe. England was deter-
mined that it should not be.

A British fleet entered the Darda-
nelles and anchored in view of Con-
stantinople and in view of the Rus-
sians. Negotiations were then begun
between England and Russia and the
congress of Berlin was the result. Its
terms were signed July 13, 1878, and
included:

First.—The payment of a war indemnity
to Russia in return for which Russia was
to leave Constantinople to the Turks.
Second.—The occupation of Bosnia and
Herzegovina by Austrian troops, put there
only to maintain order for Turkey, to
whom these states belonged.

Third.—The recognition of Serbia and
Montenegro as independent states.
The treaty of Berlin was broken by
Austria when in 1909 she seized Bos-
nia and Herzegovina from the feeble
hands of Turkey and made them her
own. It was broken by Germany when
the kaiser rattled his sword in St. Pe-
tersburg and told the czar that Ger-
many would stand by Austria in this
stealing of states.

Will it now be broken by Russia by
the seizure of the long coveted Con-
stantinople? Will England be driven
by the desperation engendered by her
own perils at the Mediterranean to the
point of allowing Russia to go now
to Constantinople? This war will an-
swer both questions, in part, certainly,
perhaps in full.

The Triple Alliance.

The triple alliance was formed in
1883 between Austria-Hungary, Ger-
many and Italy for the purpose of
checking the encroachments of Rus-
sia and France. By its provisions the
three powers were bound to support
one another in certain contingencies.
Its terms were made more definite in
1887, although its exact terms have
never been divulged. The alliance was
renewed in 1902 and in 1907. The pe-
riod of its last renewal extended to
June 14, 1914. The world has been
led to believe that it has again been
renewed for another twelve years.
There are indications that Italy feels
at liberty to contemplate withdrawing
from the triple alliance. Secret nego-
tiations seem to be going on to enroll
her with the triple entente. She has
never been a contented partner with
Austria and Germany.

Metternich, Austria's most famous
prime minister, who died in 1859, called
Italy "merely a geographical ex-
pression." At that time Metternich
was correct, as far as Italy's interna-
tional importance was concerned. Italy
was torn by internal dissensions, and
Austria was in possession of its be-
loved province of Venice as well as its
whole province of Lombardy. They
lay close to Austria and to Trieste, Aus-
tria's Adriatic port of today. Then
came Italian unity under Victor Em-
manuel II. and Garibaldi. The French,
in fighting the Austrians in Italy, won
victories for Italy's new king and king-
dom. At the battle of Solferino Napo-
leon III. routed the Austrians and
then took Italy under French protec-
tion. Soon after that came the trou-
blesome times of Prussia and Austria in
which Italy took a part, and, strangely
enough, received her reward from Bis-
marck's hands. The iron chancellor
was not accustomed to fulfil his prom-
ises so well.

A Bismarck Prophecy.

Bismarck, soon after he entered the
Prussian service of state, made an
extraordinary speech in parliament
that Prussia could never be great un-
til she had had three wars, one with
Denmark, one with Austria and one
with France. Older heads told him
he was talking nonsense. But as soon
as he came into power the wars began.

Denmark had no king; the suc-
cession was disputed. Prussia offered
her candidate for the throne. Den-
mark refused to accept him. Prussia
went to war under the pretext. Aus-
tria was told by Bismarck that if she
helped Prussia at this time she should
receive a part of the Danish province
of Schleswig-Holstein, which had be-
longed to Prussia 300 years before.
Austria helped to fight Prussia's bat-
ties on land and sea, but when the
war was finished and Denmark, hum-
bled and conquered, had to give up
Schleswig-Holstein, it all went to
Prussia, no part of it to Austria. The
present empress of Germany, William
II's consort, sits beside her husband
upon his throne because she was a
princess of Schleswig-Holstein and
could help to make the people of that
province contented to remain under
Prussian rule.

In 1866 Francis Joseph of Austria
declared war against Prussia to force
from it the territory Austria had been
promised. Bismarck had tricked
Francis Joseph before; now he tricked
him again. It was Bismarck's
business to provoke Austria into this
war against Prussia. Bavaria, Wur-
temberg, Baden, Hesse, Saxony and

Hanover, all states now of the Ger-
man empire, fought for Austria and
against Prussia in this war. Italy
was Prussia's only ally. The war
lasted seven weeks. Prussia ended it
at the battle of Sadowa in Bohemia
and ended at the same time and for-
ever Austria's dominance among the
Germanic states, assuming that place
herself. And after the third war of
Bismarck's prophecy, the war with
France in 1870, Prussia became the
head of the German empire.

Every child in the schoolroom knows
of that Franco-Prussian war in 1870,
when the victorious troops of the Ger-
mans entered Paris and proclaimed
William I. German emperor at Ver-
sailles, exacting as a war indemnity
from France such an enormous sum
that Bismarck expected the paying of
it would cripple France for genera-
tions, exacting also the possession of
France's fairest provinces of Alsace
and Lorraine. That is a wound which
still remains raw and bleeding on
France's breast. It will never be
healed until France has taken ven-
geance upon Germany and has Alsace
and Lorraine back again.

The Triple Entente.

The triple entente, that friendly bond
between Russia, England and France,
is the legacy which Edward VII. of
England has left to posterity. He was
the moving spirit in its formation. It
began with an agreement entered into
between Great Britain and France in
1904, and was completed by an agree-
ment between Russia and the two oth-
ers in 1907.

Its formation was actuated by sev-
eral things, but chiefly by the growth
of Germany's naval power. That could
be interpreted only as a menace to
England, for England is the supreme
lord of the seas. Edward VII., the
uncle of Emperor William II., used his
powers of diplomacy to good advan-
tage to protect England against Wil-
liam's designs. Russia and France had
long been friends.

England's admittance into the bond
with them has made the triple entente
a formidable force to reckon with.

Will Italy remain in the triple al-
liance or will she deliver her friendship
over to the triple entente? England
has long been making overtures to It-
aly. England wants her friendly ser-
vices to help guard the Mediterranean
sea. Great Britain cannot spare ships
to guard it herself. She has to have
them massed in the North sea to meet
any sudden attack the German new-
born but mighty fleet might make.
Otherwise Emperor William would be
landing with his army upon the Eng-
lish coast. The English firmly believe
that he seeks to be crowned in West-
minster abbey as the lord of the Brit-
ish Isles.

Italy's Position.

France is now guarding the Mediter-
ranean for England. Italy could help
and the work would still be better
done, so England thinks.

Bismarck declared that Prussia gave
Italy her independence by forcing Aus-
tria to give up to her Venice and Lom-
bardy. But it was by a Bismarckian
trick which prevented Napoleon III.
from doing this for Italy himself. The
Italians are grateful to France and Na-
poleon III. They feel no debt of grati-
tude to Prussia. They detest the very
name of Austria.

An Austrian army officer could not
hope to spend a day in Rome without
being openly insulted on the streets.
An Italian army officer in Vienna
would meet the same fate. Today in
Rome the queen of Italy is sadly
mourning the humiliation which Aus-
tria is meting out to Serbia, the land
of her own race and people. Serbia's
queen if alive today would be the sister
to Italy's queen. The old king of
Montenegro was the father of both.
Italy will not help Austria and Ger-
many to spread ruin and devastation
in Serbia if Italy's queen can make it
otherwise. Italy will forsake the triple
alliance and join the triple entente if
she can bring it to pass.

Hungarian Women Are the Bosses.

From the highest class to the poorest
peasant the position held by the Hun-
garian woman is one of respect and
equality. She is the head of the house-
hold, and all the money which the man
earns is turned over to his wife, who
has full financial control. In the up-
per classes no man makes a business
move or a political move without dis-
cussing the matter with his wife.

EUROPEAN WAR CHESTS: AMERICAN RESOURCES.

The following figures show the re-
sources of the United States and the
war funds available in foreign
countries which are involved in the
Austro-Serbian imbroglio:

The United States treasury's gold
supply at the close of business on
July 27 represented \$1,288,216,793, di-
vided as follows: General fund, \$84,-
363,914; currency trust funds, \$1,061,-
912,839; greenback reserve fund, \$150,-
000,000.

At the end of the same business
day the gold coin and bullion stored
were as follows: Philadelphia, \$23,-
324,133.28; San Francisco, \$129,466,-
248.22; Denver, \$470,574,822.98; total,
\$623,958,244.48. The remainder of the
supply, representing \$24,815,959, is
on deposit in subtreasuries of the
United States, subject to quick dis-
position.

The latest report from Germany
shows that the Berlin government
has a war fund of \$6,000,000 in addi-
tion to a gold supply of \$27,770,000.
Russia has the largest gold reserve
of any of the European nations,
amounting to \$82,500,000. France
comes next with \$68,500,000. Eng-
land's gold reserve amounts to \$17,-
996,535. Austria-Hungary is prepared
for war with a reserve of \$25,500,-
000. Italy has a reserve of \$23,500,-
000. These are the latest figures
available at the office of the direc-
tor of the mint. The available gold
of Germany and England will be
increased by the heavy exporta-
tions from the United States.

Kellogg-Haines Singing Party as They Appear In Light Opera



LIGHT OPERA by the well known Kellogg-Haines Singing Party will be
another most enjoyable event of Chautauqua week. One of the
operas which this company presents is "Lovely Galatea," the entire
rendition being given in addition to brief selections from other operas.
Where, however, the date of this company comes on Sunday at a Chau-
tauqua they will present selections from the oratorios instead of grand opera
or will give a sacred concert.

Tomorrow Night at Chautauqua Tent.

Johnston Side Rake and Tedder

Two machines in one. Light draft. Rakes clean
without twisting the hay. Can be changed to tedder
without leaving the seat.

Don't forget that R. M. Hyde is paying the highest
market price for hay. See him before selling.

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This is the time of the
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House or Barn

We have the paint.

Prices Right. Call and get our
color card.

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one of the largest assortments of

CARRIAGES

ever offered the people of Gratiot
County.

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we can save you money.

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